

## **ABSTRACT**

This thesis examines English constructions corresponding to Czech subjectless sentences with a finite verb form. A structurally congruent equivalent of these sentences does not exist in English; English sentences always contain a subject, even if it may be expressed solely through expletives (e.g., It is raining). Therefore, the thesis focuses primarily on the selection of the English subject and the factors influencing it. The analysis was based on material excerpted from the Czech-English subcorpus of the parallel translation corpus InterCorp. The query formulation was based on the form of the predicate of the Czech sentence – the verb in the third person singular, the neuter singular participle, and the excerpt was narrowed down to past tense forms. One hundred translation pairs were described and classified.

The results of the analysis confirmed that the meanings of these sentences (mental and physical states, atmospheric conditions, etc.) and the structure of the Czech sentence (presence of objects, adverbials, etc.) play a significant role in the selection of translation counterparts for single-clause sentences. On the other hand, the form of the Czech predicate (verbal or verbo-nominal predicate, reflexivity of verbs) also contributes to this selection process.